## JUDGE C. J. CAMPBELL TELLS HIS STORY The Weather Makes

chirrupy as when he first took his seat there in the morning.

But once did Judge Campbell manifest any signs of emotion—when he expressed regret that the name of his wife had been dragged into the affair. He had hoped, he said, that at least she might be kept out of it all. But once also did the witness grow to any appreciable extent involved in his testimony. This, as shown below, was in commection with the packing of the grand jury which indicted him for felonious assault upon Dr. Crawford.

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Dr. Crawford.

CROSS-EXAMINATION TO-DAY.

When the night ended Major Conrad
indicated that he was practically through
with the examination in chief. He may
have something to say to-day, but it is
doubtful. At all events it will not take
up much time. Therefore the cross-examination will proceed at once. That it
will be long and hot and smoky, smeling
of fire and brimstone, no one can doubt.
The counsel for the prosecution have no
idea of abandoning the slege after anything like a five-minute discussion.
There is every indication that they will
go in for it at a pretty lively rate.

In view of the coming cross-examination the attendance will probably be
more crushing to-day than ever. Yesterday the hall was packed and jammed
so that at times it was impossible for
even a shaft of fresh air to squeeze
through the closely-crowded door. But
to-day will be more interesting than
ever—the great feature of the investigation, in fact—and the attendance will be
correspondingly larger.
PLANS FOR WORK.

correspondingly larger,
PLANS FOR WORK.

PLANS FOR WORK.

While nothing has been decided it is likely that a recess of about a week will be taken to-day, provided the examination of Judge Campbell is concluded. Counsel for the prosecution have no witnesses for rebuttal on hand, and they will have to have time to get them here. So far as can be ascertained the committee has not yet determined upon the number of witnesses to be allowed the prosecution in the rebuttal.

#### THE MORNING SESSION

Great Crowd Hears Judge Campbell

Enter Upon His Testimony. From end to end the hall was packed and jammed. Considerably before the hearing opened throngs began to wend their way to the Capitol in anticipation of the testimony of Judge Campbell, who was soon to go upon the stand. Nearly all the members of the committee, including Chairman Southall, were present,

Many ladies and ministers of the Gospel were present in the audience which pushed about trying to accommodate itself to the limited space and seize some wantage ground from which it might view the proceedings without interruption or interference. Both galleries were groaning with the weight they bore. Several and boys straddled the railing, in imminent danger of being precipitated upon the heads of those below.

THE JUDGE APPEARS.

or four hours Judge Campbell sat there and proceeded with his narrative. At the send of that time, he was about half through. There was no cross-examination during the morning. The witness spoke in a calm, even woice. Now and sgain he asked for water. At one point he was furnished with a lemon.

THE TETIMONY.

In reply to questions from Major Conrad, Judge Campbell stated that he was hirty-nine years of age, a graduate of the Virginia Military Institute. He was admitted to the bar about nine years ago. In February, 1859, he was put upon the bench by Governor Tyler to fill a wacancy. In the December following he was elected by the Legislature, on the was elected by the Legislature, on the strength of which election he became

marked copy of the Christian Federation, an Anti-Saloon League paper published here. I looked in it and saw a short cditorial marked. To my surprise I noticed that it commented upon my surposed official acts as Judge of Amberst county. I put the paper away and later spoke to some of my colleagues in the convention. I considered the matter. I was inclined to think that the article was in contempt of court. I advised with oth. contempt of court. I advised with others, and while there was a division of ppinion, the majority of those with whom I conferred—including Commonwealth's Attorney Evans—seemed to believe it was zontempt.

DECIDED TO ISSUE RULE.

Attorney Evans—seemed to believe it was contempt.

DECIDED TO ISSUE RULE.

"Anyhow I decided to issue a rule against Dr. Crawford. In issuing the rule I purposely took precaution to embody the article in the paper so he would be placed on foll indice. The rule was duly returned executed, but to my surprise Dr. Crawford did not appear. I waited and meanwhile the matter had gotten in the press and there was printed an interview with the minister in which he spoke of my rule contemptuously as a "curiosity." Therejupon I followed the rule with an attuchment and as will be remembered Dr. Crawford, was forced to attend,

"Upon the day on which Dr. Crawford, appeared in court there was a little hill in the proceedings and I stepped down from the bench to speak to Judge Mann, Dr. Crawford's attorney, whom I know, yery well. . I was at lelsure and I simply wished to speak to Judge Mann, Dr. Crawford's attorney, whom I know fourteey. He was an old friend of mine with whom I had served in through courtesy. He was an old friend of mine with whom I had served in through courtesy. He was an old friend of mine with whom I had served in through courtesy. He was an old friend of mine with whom I had served in the bank to speak to Judge Mann was turned out afterwards, took a sent outside the har. When I spoke to Judge Mann as a public, here is Dr. Crawford, as it turned out afterwards, took a sent outside the har. When I spoke to Judge Mann as a public, here is Dr. Crawford, as it turned out afterwards, took a sent outside the har. When I spoke to Judge Mann and the any more than the proposition of the foot that Judge Mann and the any more of the fact that Judge Mann and the any more of the fact that Judge Mann and the any more of Dr. Crawford, which in seme way became lost, Judge Campbell told the commissioners. The wind the proposition of Mr. Harding in the barry large and the went to an intervite of the sweetbriar institute. If I have a hobby at all it is the good road and I told them to set to contradict Judge Mann.

After e

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Crawford was balled in a small sum. Several ministers of the gospel refused to go on his bond. Mr. Scott and some other citizens in Amherst stood for him.

THE CASE UP AGAIN. "At the next term of the court the case came up again. Meanwhile I had investigated further and I had come to investigated further and I had come to the conclusion that Dr. Crawford could not be guilty of contempt. But I purposely did not dismiss him. I know Judge Mann had an interesting speech and I wanted to hear it. I heard it and benefited by it. At the conclusion of Judge Mann's argument I gave Dr. Crawford an opportunity—did not ask him to do so—to apologize for the language he had used. I put the question squarely to him and he declined, saying he had no statement to make or something of no statement to make or something of that sort. Thereupon I discharged Dr. Crawford, telling him that he had been THE JUDGE APPEARS.

The Judge, the cynosure of all eyes, did not appear upon the scene until some moments after the session began. Then be strode in in a business-like way and seated himself in the witness chair without invitation. He made the Sergeantat-Arms pull the chair down off the boxes upon which it had been placed. He wanted a solid foundation under him.

In his hand Judge Campbell carried a tatchel, a bundle of papers, and a horse-whip. The eyes of the spectators at pince centered upon the latter. It was the whip with which the Judge had assualted the minister. The Judge laid it on the table before him. Then he stood up to be sworn.

or four hours Judge Campbell sat there and proceeded with his narrative, At the sind of that time, he was about half through. There was no cross-examination during the morning. The witness spoke in a calm, even woice. Now and sgaln he asked for water. At one point he was furnished with a lemon.

THE TETIMONY,

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house to get my grip, which I had left.

My little boy had already gotten it. I turned and went back again to Mr. Turner and there I met which election he became judge in January, 1990.

"All this," said Major Conrad, indicating the testimony and the charges brought against the witness, "is very extended and very wide. I hardly know how to go at it. Please tell first all about this assault affair. Take your own time and give a full account."

THE COWHIDING.

"While in this position with my hand."

this assault affair. Take your own time and give a full account."

Judge Campbell settled himself in his seat and began. Nobody interrupted him. The audience listened with breathless interest as he proceeded. The witness said:

"Some time in April, 1902, while a member of the Constitutional Convention in Richmond some one sent me a special marked copy of the Christian Federation."

Take your own time in this little whip in my hand. THE COWHIDING.

"While in this position, with my hand extended to Judge Mann, I saw sometime and this little whip in my hand.

THE COWHIDING.

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THE COWHIDING.

"While in this position, with my hand extended to Judge Mann, I saw sometime and this little whip in my hand.

THE COWHIDING. tunity to apologize and act the gentleman; I now give you another. He
said: 'I have made my statement.' We
looked each other full in the face and
his eyes said more than his mouth. I
at once raised my arm and with this
little whip struck him over the head.
He dodred and I struck again. Somebody said 'Don't do that, Judge,' and I
said all right, that I was through. That
ended the matter."

"Judge Campbell," asked Major Conrad, "did you have any purpose or intent to resent the language used by Dr.
Crawford?"

"I certainly did not, Major Conrad. I

in opening the road. Mr. Harding said we might be of service in a suggestive way. We made it plain to the commissioners that we were not dictating; we merely tried to save time and expense and help them along. We went away and left everything to them. Naturally and left everything to them. Naturally it was to my interests not to have the road run through my farm. I told the commissioners so, but said "Gentlemen, do your duty. If you have to do so, then go ahead." I think I told them that if they had to run the read through my farm I wouldn't charge any damages at

THE SUPERVISORS.

all.

THE SUPERVISORS.

At this point Major Conrad asked Judge Campbell about the testimony of two supervisors who said that at Bedford City Judge Campbell had declared that if they didn't come over to him in the matter of the Sweetbriar Road, it would be a "darn cold day in August" before they got any favors in his court again.

In reply the witness stated that in substance the testimony was correct but that it was not all. It lacked the additional part which explained it. Judge Campbell went into claborate detailsleading up to the conversation withine supervisors in Bedford. Then he got to the matter in hand. The question of the Sweetbrair Road came up in Bedford and one of the supervisors put his foot down on the proposition of opening the road. This supervisor had gotten more than any others for roads in his district. All: the other districts had gotten more or less. Amborst Courthouse had gotten practically nothing.

"It old the supervisors that I was the judge of the whole county and had to see that the road taxes were equally distributed. The Courthouse District had helped the others and had gotten nothing litself. Now when the Courthouse District wanted something, the others shut down on it. I said that the funds had to be justly distributed and I told them that if they didn't come to the rescue I would see that they wouldn't get anything more—wouldn't be allowed to absorb everything.

wouldn't be allowed to absorb everything.

"Now, gentlemen, that's what happened.
Was I not right? I think I was. I thought so at the time; I think so now."

"Answer this question directly, Judge Campbell," said Major Conrad. "Did you directly or indirectly influence or try to influence the supervisors?"

"I certainly did not."

"Did anything pass between you and the commissioners?"

THE COMMISSIONERS' REPORT

"There is another charge. Did you im-roperly pass on the report of the com-dissioners?"

'I want to make a statement about

"I want to make a statement about that."

"Well, be brief."

"I cannot consider brevity, Major Conrad, I hope I shall have all the time I need. If I need a week, I want it."

"Pardon me, of course, you can take such time as you choose."

Judge Campbell thereupon went on to

such time as you course, you can take such time as you choose."

Judge Campbell thereupon went on to state that in the road matter more than one report had been submitted. One of them was signed by Stinnett and Harrisson and was in the handwriting of Mr. John Lee, an attorney, who had been employed by Major Hunt to protest against the opening of the road. Judge Campbell declared that when he saw that the report had been written by Mr. Lee he did not read it. Turning to the commissioners he rebuked them severely for allowing a paid attorney to influence them in their decision. He told them that new commissioners would be appointed. Then he read the report and found that it was an adverse one.

he read the report and found that it was an adverse one.

"And now I want to say right here that what Mr. Lee said he stated in reply to the way I spoke to the commissioners is not correct. I want to say, too, that in spite of the peculiar relations existing hetween Mr. Lee and myself we have been on speaking terms. He killed my father, still our business relations have been perfectly pleasant. Mr. Lee did not say anything unseemly in my court, Neither Mr. Lee nor anybody else would think of doing such a thing. I should no more permit him to

body else would think of doing such a thing. I should no more permit him to do it than I would anybody else."

Judge Campbell then went on to explain t...at he had appointed new commissioners who submitted a unanimous report. The report had never been acted upon. The directors of Sweetbriar had held a meeting at which they imposed certain restrictions in opening the road. The resolutions were read by Judge Campbell.

"When I heard of these resolutions."

Campbell.

"When I heard of these resolutions," said the witness, "I directed the clerk to stop the proceedings. As judge of Amherst county I didn't propose then or now to allow the directors of Sweetbriar or anybody else to dictate to me and my court. So the road matter wasn't acted upon and it never will be under those considerations so long as I am judge."

SPECIFICATION WITHDRAWN.

Another of the charges filed against Judge Campbell was taken up by Major Conrad—that in which the Judge was charged with improperly using his paper—Amherst New Era—to influence the decisions in cases tried in his own court and to uphold and justify his unlawful He acts as Judge. The specific charge, or one of them, under this more general and charge, was that Judge Campbell had so. used his paper in connection with the Smith cases, Mr. Strode arose to state that the

prosecution based this charge upon the information given them to the effect that editorials of a certain character had ap-peared in the New Era at some time between certain dates. Judge Campbell had copies of the paper with him and had copies of the paper with him and the counsel for the prosecution wished to see them. If the publication had not appeared there would be no use pro-ceeding in this connection—then speci-fication relating to the Smith case would be dismissed.
"There can be no dismissal at this

"There can be no dismissal at this point. I want the matter investigated thoroughly," said Judge Campbell.

The committee took a recess for fifteen minutes, during which time counsel for the prosecution inspected the papers. Upon resumption of the hearing Mr. Strode stated that there was no editorial reference in the New Era and that the local notices of the case were not what they were represented to be. Ho said the prosecution frankly withdrew the specification referring to the Smith case.

Permission was then granted to Judge

Smith case.

Permission was then granted to Judge Campbell to make a personal statement, which showed conclusively that he had not interfered in any manner, shape, or form in the Smith affair. He had the editorals and local articles read. One of these articles gave a full account of the Smith affair.

"Please read it, Major Conrad."

"Is it very long, Judge Campbell?"

"About a column and a half."

"Oh!"

Major Conrad took the paper and studied it with a peculiarly expressive

studied it with a peculiarly expressive face.

The clerk read the article.

BLAMED IT ON EVANS.
"I will now take up another of the general charges against you, Judge Campbell." said Major Conrad, turning to that portion of the specifications which alleged that the defendant while Judge had permitted the illicit sale of whiskey in Amhersi; that the whiskey dealers became his ardean political supporters; that he was derelict in the discharge of his duty in falling to inquire into the violation of the law, especially in certain cases, among which was the casein which

whiskey was found in the jury-room.

Upon this latter point Major Conrad now questioned Judge Campbell. The witness said that some time after the trial of the Smith cases the attorneys for the negroes had submitted several affadivits that whiskey had gotten to the jury and had been given them by Carter, who was interested in the case. They made this their basis for an application for a new trial. Rules were at once issued for all those concerned in the charge and Judge Campbell found upon examination that what the affidavits said was true. Whiskey had gotten into the jury-room after the manner explained here by one of the Jurymen. Carter, the sheriff in charge of the whiskey, and all the Jurymen who drank were fined.

The point the prosecution wished to bring out was that this whiskey was gotten in a town where local option laws were prevailing and that Judge Campbell declared that the Commonwealth's Attorney, Mr. Otto Lavans, was present and that it was his duty to look into the matter.

"It may have been an oversight on my part," he said, "Still Mr. Evans was there and he should have attended to it if it needed attending to, I am not the Commonwealth's Attorney and I do not propose to perform the Commonwealth's Attorney and I do not propose to perform the Commonwealth's Attorney and I do not propose to perform the Commonwealth's Attorney's duties."

ABOUT JUDGE WOOD.

Passing by the other specifications under this charge, Major Conrad, who said he would come back to them in a more appropriate connection, asked Judge Campbell to state what he had to say about his relations to Judge Wood—the charge that he packed the jury, and so on.

"I' will say that on the evening of the assault I gave myself up: waived

so on.

"I will say that on the evening of the assault I gave myself up; waived examination, and gave ball for my appearance before grand jury. I hardly knew what to do about the selection of knew what to do about the selection of a grand jury-whether to choose one myself and subject myself to comments, or let another judge be selected and let him choose the jury. I finally decided upon the former course. I deny that I packed that jury. It turned out later that the majority of those who served were opposed to me politically, but they were gentlemen in whom I had the highest confidence. I was indicted by this jury and my case was fixed for by this jury and my case was fixed for

ial.
'On the 25th I came to Richmond, re-

by this jury and my case was fixed for trial.

"On the 25th I came to Richmond, returning home on Saturday, the 28th. I went to see my close friend, Judge Adams, in Lynchburg, to ask him to sit at my trial. Judge Adams said he had expressed himself pretty strongly on the assault. We both decided that it would be improper for him to serve. For personal reasons, I could not ask Judge Loving to serve. Judge Adams said something about Judge Barksdale.

" After some discussion we came to the conclusion that Barksdale would hardly be able to serve. I went away with the impression that I couldn't get Judge Barksdale.

"I went on home. The case was to come up soon—I had pressed for a speedy trial. I must have a judge. I thought of Judge Brown, but couldn't employ him, because I had promised to support him in a political matter. I also thought of Judge Christian, but for somewhat similar reasons I could not ask him to sit. It would have been imporper. Now. I had to have a speedy trial. I couldn't get any of the judges named above. What was I to do? I thought of Judge Wood. I had just met him for the first time a few days before in Richmond. I now wrote to him a letter which was read hera when Judge Wood testified. That is how I came to choose Judge Wood. Do you want me to continue in this connection?"

"Yes, sir." said Major Conrad, "It has been testified here that you had promised to support Judge Wood for the circuit judgeshlp. Mention was made of some correspondence which passed between you and Judge Wood. Will you please read any letters which passed between you and Judge Wood."

"What Days Wood if the person you and Judge Wood?"

"What Days Wood?"

you and Judge Wood?"
"When Judge Wood left here he prom-

when Judge Wood left here he promised me—"
"Before you proceed, Judge Campbell,"
interposed Major Conrad, "You say you
had that conversation with Judge Adams
in Lynchburg on the 28th, four days after
the assault. Judge Adams himself said
he thought if was more than six days
afterwards. We have an affidavit from
Judge Adams stating that he has refreshed his memory and now knows it
was on the 28th that he saw Judge
Campbell."
"We must decline to permit the introduction of the affidavit," said Mr. Strode.
"Very well, sir."

"We must decline to permit the introduction of the affidavit," said Mr. Strode. "Very well, sir."

"If Judge Adams has taken your advice and invigorated his mind on this point, we should like to ask him about some other points as well.

"Very well, sir."

Judge Campbell explained why Judge Adams was not present then and there and declared most emphatically that he will be brought down again—"unless this investigation ends speedily."

THE WOOD AFFAIR.
The winess was now permitted to go back to the letters of Judge Wood. He said the latter had just written that a thorough search failed to produce the correspondence which must have been destroyed. Judge Campbell thereupon read two brief letters he had written to the Fluvanna Judge. One of them was in reply to a request for Campbell's support in Wood's candidacy for the circuit bench. In effect, the reply stated that Campbell would not himself be a candidate, and that, of course, Wood was at liberty to call on his friends. The second letter told Judge Wood that he might see Judge Campbell in Richmond on June 25th of last year when the Constitutional Convention reconvened. Wood had asked to see the Judge. Both letters were written before the assault, which occurred on June 24th.

"Now, state what happened," directed Major Conrad.

"On the morning of the 25th of June," was the reply in effect, "I had come to Richmond to attend the convention, and

"Now, state what happened," directed Major Conrad.

"On the morning of the 25th of June," was the reply in effect, "I had come to Richmond to attend the convention, and was at Ford's Hotel in my room. Some friends were present and we were discussing the assault which had occurred the day before. Mr. Lambert, a friend of mine, came in with a gentleman whom he introduced as Judge Wood. The latter also expressed himself about the assault, mainly to the effect, I think, that he regretted the occurrence. We then talked about the circuit judgeship. I told Judge Wood that I wasn't going to be a candidate, and that I didn't intend to come out actively at all unless it was in support of a certain man if he should desire to run. If he didn't I was going to keep out of it altogether, in which case Wood was at liberty to see my friends. Judge Wood loft and I didn't see him again until he appeared at the trial."

"I want to ask you a very comprehensive question, Judge Campbell. When you wrote to Judge Wood on the 39th asking him to preside at your trial, was there on your mind any consolousness of the fact that you had spoken to him previously about the circuit judgeship?"
"No. sir."

the circuit judgeship?

"I did not."
"Were you or were you not influenced in ayn degree whatsoover in writing the letter of June 30th by the consideration that Judge Wood's personal friendship might be of advantage to you in the trial?"

the letter of June 20th by the consideration that Judge Wood's personal friendship might be of advantage to you in the trial?"

"I was not,"

SOMEWHAT MIXED UP.
On one point the testimony of Judge Campbell was somewhat involved and mixed up. It will be recalled that he said the stenographic report of his testimony in Amherst was incorrect, and that he had never said he packed the grand jury with his enemies so he would be indicted. Mr. Lee, of the committee, now road from the letter of June 30th to Judge Wood, containing the words "If I were indicted, as I shall be."

"What did you mean by that, Judge Campbell?" asked Mr. Lee.
The witness studied the letter a moment and then replied in effect:

"It was an assumption that under the circumstances I would have to be indicted. I knew that the charge against me was a grave one. I did not expect, however, to be indicted for a felony. That, I take it, was accomplished through Mr. Evans."

"But, Judge Campbell," asked another member of the committee, "did you not say right here in this hall, during the examination of some of the witnesses, that you packed the grand jury so you would be indicted—that you put six of your political enemies on it for that purpose—that you wished to be indicted because you wanted a full trial of the charges brought against you?"

"I don't think so. I don't remember that I did."

"You said th," said Major Conrad. "I heard it."

The question of the selection of the juries was not gone into. Judge Campbell and he revises his grand jury list in June of every year, and that he revised the list which contained the names of those who tried him, before the 24th of June—when the cowhiding occurred.

"Are you positive of that," asked Major Conrad.

"Are you positive of that," asked Major Conrad.

"Are you positive of that," asked Ma-

jor Conrad. "Yes, sir."

"Yes, sir."

The witness denied most positively the statement of Mr. Beard to the effect that he had put his political followers and friends upon juries. It was true he had not followed in the footsteps of Judge Dillard, because during his predecessor's term of office professions. his predecessor's term of office profes-sional juryism had prevailed in Am-herst. He did inject new life into the herst. He did inject new life into the system and put on some younger men, but it is untrue that they were all his political partisans. Some of them were his enemies. He removed some old men from the list simply because they asked to be so removed.

THE TRIAL.

"Now, we have gotten the jury let's come down to the trial," said Major Conrad. "Judge Wood came to Amherst on how many occasions in this case?"
"Twice."

"Twice."
"What happened the first time?"
"He took charge of my case then being considered by the grand jury, \* \* \*
The grand jury returned with an indictment. I asked for a speedy trial. Mr. Evans said he thought he could not get ready until next court. I took the ground that if I—the defendant—could get ready \$\text{Propular Set Judge Wood set the case \$\text{Propular Set Judge Wood set Judge Wood set the case \$\text{Propular Set Judge Wood set Judge

that if I—the detendant—could get ready
he could. So Judge Wood set the case
for that term, July 31st.
"When did Judge Wood come back?"
"On the 31st, when the trial began."
"During the entire trial did you have
any communication with Judge Wood?"
"I did not."

"I did/not."

"Did you at any time try to influence Judge Wood in the selection of the jury?"

"I did not."

"From the time the trial began until the werdict was reached did you have any conversation whatsover with Judge Wood?"

"I did not."

"I did not."

"Have you any reason to believe that anybody else went to Judge Wood?"

"I have not."

"Did you seek in any way to influence "I did not."

"I did not."
"Did you, as charged, wilfully pack the court room with your clacquers?"
"No, sir." "Did you at all express the desire

have any friend of yours—any living soul there?" "I did not."

"Did any of your friends indicate that they would be present, as clacquers of yours?" "They did not."

"Well, now this charge concludes that hese persons there in your interest were llowed to applaud and demonstrate in allowed to applaud and demonstrate in such a manner as might thereby influence the jury. If this was done was it done with your knowledge, and approval?"

"In the first place, it was not done at all; and it if was done, I know nothing about it and did not approve it. There was certainly applause at times, but it was not unusual, and I did not solicit it. I want to say right here that the order preserved in that court room was much better than that obtaining in this investigation—much better."

'Now one question about the Crawford "Now one question about the Crawford affair which I forgot. It is in evidence here that you said something about settling something about settling things in the good old Virginia style. What happened then. "I remember that I did remark that I

would nover sue a man for libel, and I think I did say something about settling affairs of that sort in the old Virginia Did you, when you said that, have in

contemplation any personal assault upon contemplation any personal assault upon Dr. Crawford?"

"I certainly did not. I had no personal feeling in the matter. The first thought of striking Mr. Crawford occurred to me on the instant, when he poked his nand in my face. I recognized that I was a judge and was acting in my official cannetty."

was a Juage and was acting in in claim capacity."

At this point Major Conrad reverted to the specifications he had passed on above. He asked the witness about the

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\$10.00	ones	reduced	to	5.00
\$12.50	ones	reduced	to	6,25
\$15.00	ones	reduced	to	7.50
\$18.00	ones	reduced	to\$	9.00
\$20.00	ones	reduced	to\$1	0,00
\$25.00	ones	reduced	to	2.50
\$30.00	ones	reduced	to	6,00
\$35.00	ones	reduced	to	7.50

#### MEN'S SUITS.

BROKEN LOTS.

			STREET, STREET	
\$10.00	ones	reduced	to \$ 5	.00
\$12.50	ones	reduced	to 8 G	25
\$15.00	ones	reduced	to 7	.50
\$16.50	ones	reduced	to 8 8	25
\$18.00	ones	reduced	to 8 9	.00
\$20.00	ones	reduced	to\$10	.00
\$22.00	ones	reduced	to	.00
\$25.00	ones	reduced	to	.50

#### MEN'S EXTRA PANTS

#### BOYS' COLORED SHIRTS. Stiff bosom, were \$1.00, reduced

BOYS' OVERCOATS.

BOYS'

KNEE PANTS SUITS.

\$ 7.50 ones reduced to......\$3.75

BOYS' EXTRA KNEE PANTS.

\$1.00 ones reduced to..............

#### Boys' Colored Shirt-Waists.

With and without collars, were \$1.00 and \$1.25, reduced to......45c

### Gans-Rady Company

who swore that he had taken a drink in Day's store with Judge Campbell; that he saw whiskey in Judge Campbell; sof-fice on an election day, and that he had the Judge's verbal order on Day for whis-key, to be used in the campaign. Judge Campbell'flatly defiled Bowen's statement, individually and collectively.

"Now, Judge Campbell," said Major Conrad, "I want to ask you a very broad question. You will be exposed to attack all along the line if you don't give a clear and accurate reply. Have you ever taken a drink with anybody in the store of S. A. Day?" individually and collectively.

"Never-never since I have been judge of Amherst county," "Well, what about Mr. Bowen's statement concerning whiskey in the cam-paign?"

paign?"

"It is an absolute falsehood."

"Well, what about the one concerning whiskey in your office?"

"That, too, is an absolute falsehood."

"Mr. Bowen says he took dinner with you. Has Mr. Bowen, within the last five years, ever sat at your table or taken a meal in your house?"

"No, sir. I remember that Mr. Bowen was in my house to dinner one day after an election, in which he had supported me."

"When was that?" "In 1897. At that time I would have asked any white man to my house."
"You would? Well, I am glad you draw the line in Amherst."

Everybody laughed and the sergeant at-arms got worried again.
"Now, Judge Campbell, continued Major Conrad, "have you at any time since you have been judge offered to anybody any whiskey in your office?"

whiskey in your office?"
"No, sir. Sometimes some of my friends would come in from Lynchburg, would offer me a drink and I would take it. I made no secret of it; I wasn't rhamed of it; there was nothing wrong 't'" am not asking you what your ends offered you, Judge Campbell, but what you offered your friends."
"Your question is a rather broad one, Major Conrad."

Major Conrad."

"Mr. Campbell," sald Major Conrad, wheeling around and facing the witness, "I am examining you here at the same assumption from which I started out on the case, and that is, that you are absolutely innocent of all these charges against you; that there is no color for them. I am examining you on that hypothesis, so you see the danger you are in. I am assuming that you are line-cent. If you are not it is your fault and not mine."

"Well, sir, I must admit that once in

not mine."

"Well, sir, I must admit that once in a while I may have come into my office with a bottle of liquor in my grip—that I may have given some intimate friend a drink. But never in my life have I kept a drop there, and as for the assertion that I would give Tom, Dick and Harry a drink when they came in, it is absurd." THE NEGRO AGAIN.

"There is another Amherst gentleman I want to ask you about, Judge Camp-bell-a Mr. Rose, Mr. Marcellus Rose, if I mistake not."

I mistake not."

Examination of Judge Campbell on this point showed that Rose, who is the hegro servant who testifled here some time ago, made incorrect statements with reference to a certain note he had given Judge Campbell for value received. He said he had never given any such note. Judge Campbell produced the note at the hearing yesterday. The Judge also made clear and convincing statements tending to show that he had absolutely no connection with the jug of whiskey carried to his home on that Sunday when the crowd of people were there to hear a gelection returns.

Major Conrad manifested selicion selicion.

Major Conrad manifested to go on with the witness, but rman Southall said the committee adjourn for lunch, if convenient to ice defines. Maor Conrad declared that it was at any time convenient to him to sus-Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They

pend the whole business. The committee thereupon arose until 8 o'clock at night.

#### THE NIGHT SESSION

Attendance Very Large Again-Campbell Still on the Stand.

In the evening the hall began gradually to fill up until it was crowded again-almost as bad as in the morning. ladies have been there straight through the investigation. They were there again now. The galleries were filled early in the night. Around the stand reserved for the committee the arrangements were extremely uncomfortable. Chairs were wedged in at angles, and one person crowded up on the back of the other.

As soon as the committee was called to order, Mr. Duke, acting in absence of Chairman Scuthall, called for a recess of five minutes. He said he had a special matter to lay before the gentlemen who retired to the clerk's office. The five minutes had extended to fifteen before they came back.

OBJECTION RAISED.

Contrary to general expectation, Judge Campbell did not go at once upon the stand. Mr. A. G. Bryant, one of the defense witnesses, wanted to go home at once and Major Conrad asked permission to interrogate him before resuming with the defendant. Mr. Bryant was thereupon sworn. ladies have been there straight through

with the defendant. Mr. Bryant was thereupon sworn.

The testimony of this witness was directed against Dr. Tunstall, who had said that he never sold whiskey in his drug store in Nelson county. Mr. Bryant said he laad bought whiskey in Dr. Tunstall's store ever since the Doctor had that store-bought on prescription and with-out prescription. Mr. Strode objected to questioning along this line on the ground that the defense was impeacing Da Tunstall on testimony brought out by the defense on cross-examination. The com-mittee had refused to let the prosecution

We don't care a rap about it," said Mr. Strode. "All we ask is that you apply the same rules to both sides." After some argument the committee de-cided to retire to consider the objection, Mr. Strode asked that while the committee was out it would also rule on the noint whether or not the prosecution would be allowed to go in for the same sort of imposement on collateral evi-dence, if the defense were permitted to

"In other words," he said, "all wa want to know is whether or not the com-mittee is going to apply its rules equally to both sides in this case."

It was finally decided to postpone the matter until to-day. The examination of Mr. Bryant was thereupon laid over and the witness stood aside for

present. CAMPBELL AGAIN. CAMPBELL AGAIN.
When Judge Campbell resumed the
stand again Major Conrad at once proceeded to interrogate him further about
Cell Rose and the jug of whiskey. Then
he directed his attention to the concluding specifications under the general charges with reference to the illicit sale of whiskey-a specification alleging that the defendant had wrongfully instructed

of whiskey—a specification alleging that the defendant had wronafully instructed the jury and issued a license to S. A. Day in violation of law and evidence. The witness was asked to tell what he knew about this.

"I desire to state that the witnesses who testified here with regard to the instruction permitting the sale of medicated whiskey did not give my instructions in full. \* \* \* The substance of my instruction was this: Amherst county is sub-divided into four magisterial districts. Three—Pediar, Eland and Courthouse—are "dry." Temperance District is "wet," (laughter), strange to say. In the three wet districts a druggist could apply for a retail druggists' liquor license before the Ware act. Now in Pediar and Eland there were no druggists who ap-

(Continued on Fifth Page.)